FREE INDIA

36th Year Of Publication ★ May 18, 1975 ★ 20 Paise

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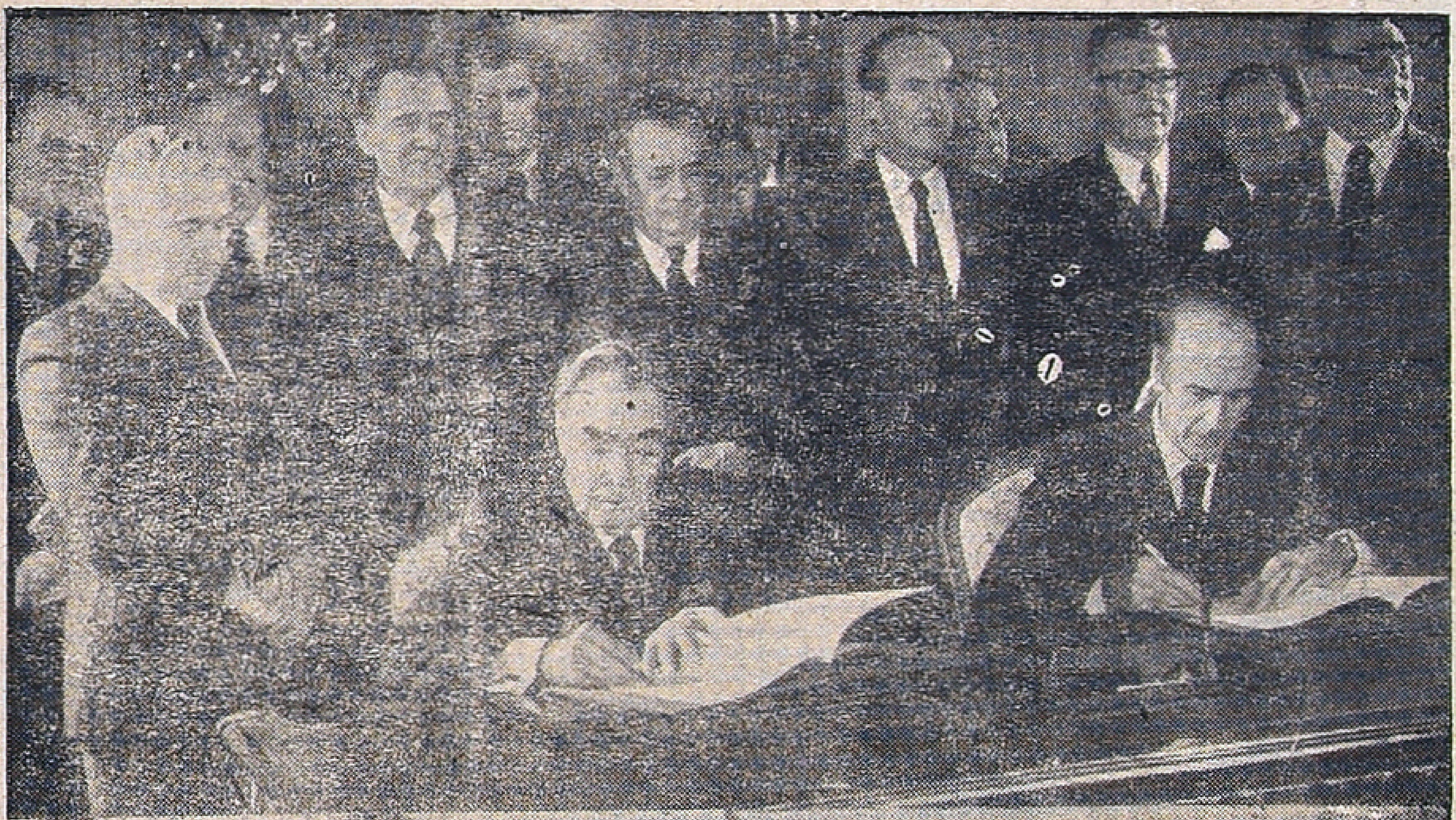

On December 6, 1974, during the visit of the General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev, to France the Soviet-French agreement on economic cooperation for the period 1975-1979 was signed at the Palace of Rambouillet. Photo shows L.I. Brezhnev and President of French Republic Giscard d'Estaing signing the agreement.

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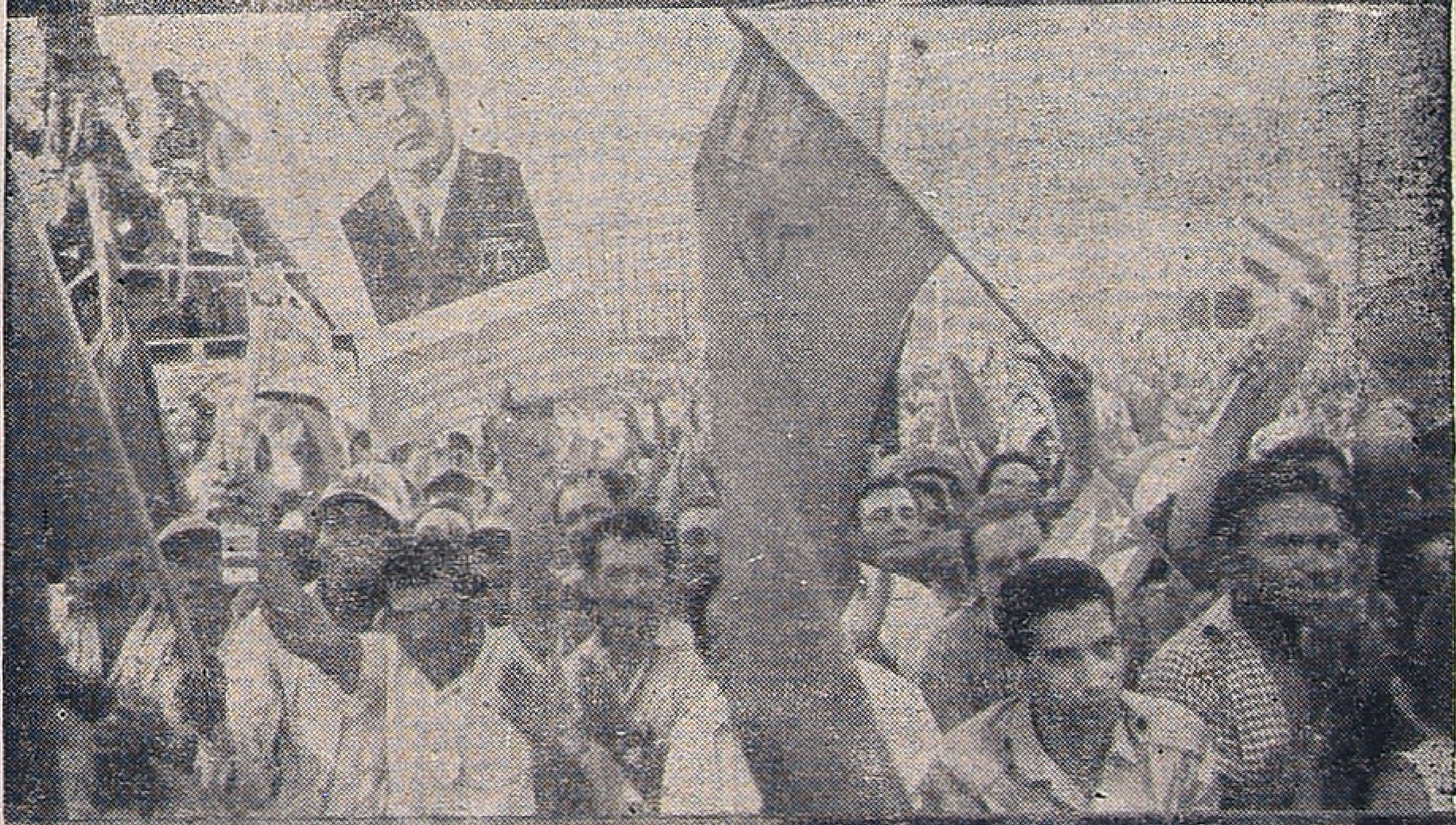

Citizens of Havana welcoming L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to Cuba in January-February 1974.

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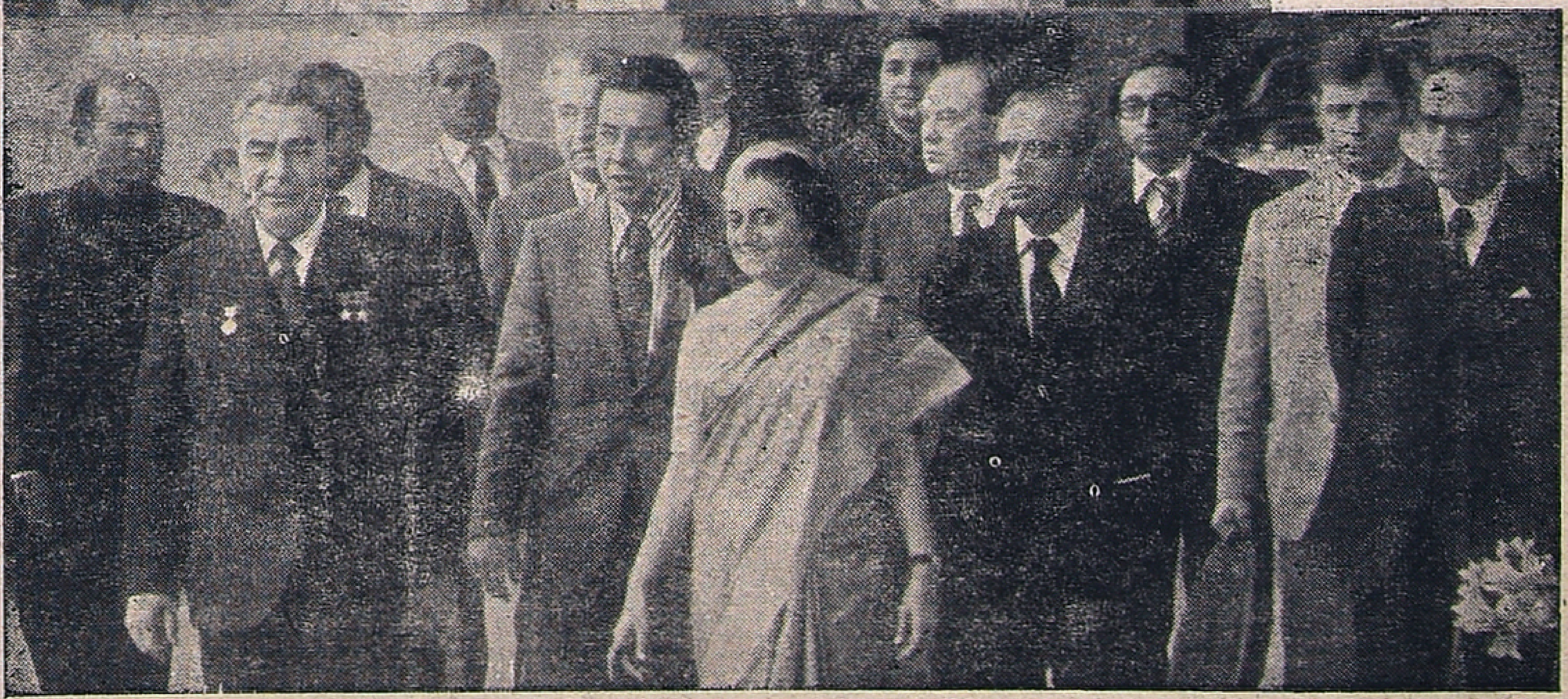
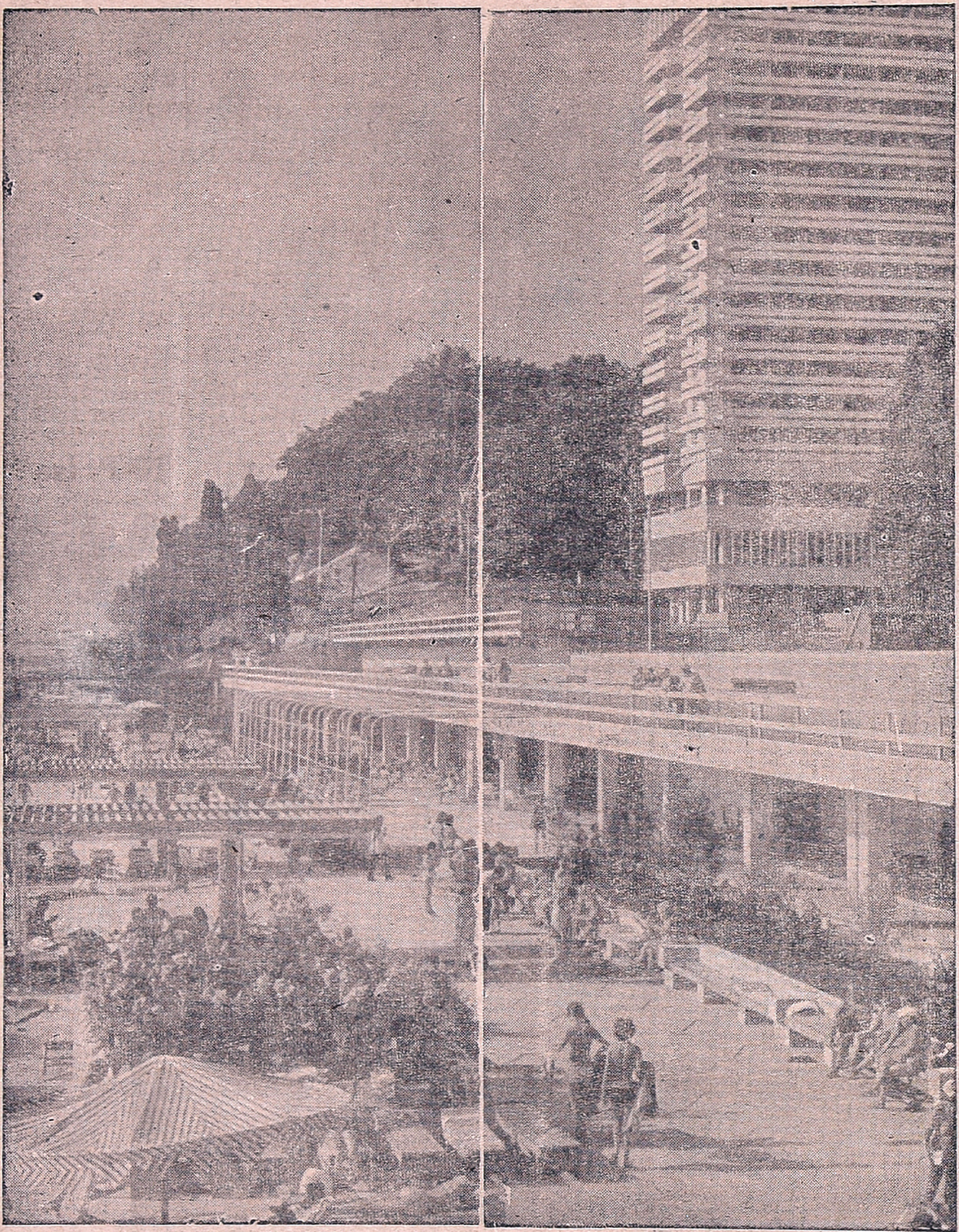


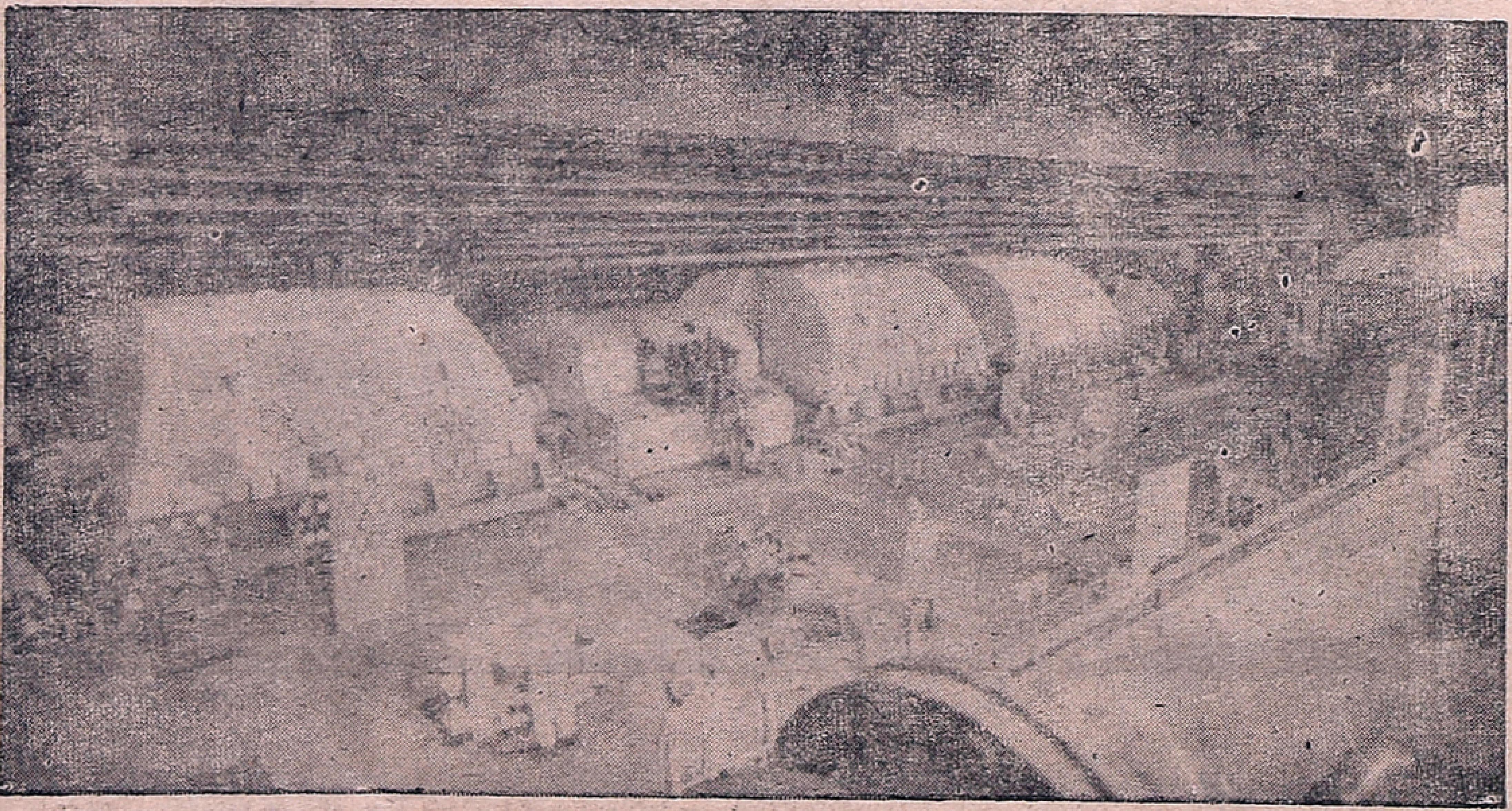
L.I. Brezhnev and Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, before the beginning of Soviet-Indian talks in New Delhi in November 1973.

(See Report on Page 2)

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



Of late many new health resorts have sprung up in Sochi at the Black Sea coast. "Zhemchuzhina" (Pearl) Sanatorium is one of them



The Leningrad Atomic Station is one of the most important projects of the Five Year Plan

Russian Plan:

A Big Stride

By VLADIMIR KOPELEV

The year 1975 brings the Ninth Five-Year Plan to close—being the threshold to the 25th Congress of the CPSU Here is an assessment of what the Soviet Union has achieved during the 9th Five Year Plan period.

The national economy is developing dynamically; a big stride has been taken in setting up the material and technical basis of communism. It would be worthwhile to give the readers a few facts and figures: industrial production in the USSR has gone up by 33 per cent in the last four years:- output of steel in 1975 will amount to 142 million tons: generation of electricity will be 1,035,000 million kwh; output of oil will be about 500 million tons and of coal 700 million tons.

As a builder, I particularly rejoice at the scale of construction in our land. I visited about 30 countries in recent years. Nowhere did I see industrial enterprises, residential houses and public service and cultural establishments being built on such a scale as in our country. Not only our cities but also our rural communities, the taiga, the steppeland and the desert have been turned into construction sites in the true sense of the word. The last four years have seen the setting up of about 1,700 new large scale industrial enterprises as well as a large number of shops and production lines at plants which are already working. Living conditions of 45 million people have been further improved since the start of the Ninth Five-Year Plan period.

The wages and salaries of industrial and office workers and the payment

(Contd. on page 11)

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U.S. Search for A Cheap Sugar Substitute

THE search is on in the U.S. for a good, cheap sugar substitute.

High sugar prices are forcing consumers and manufacturers alike to take a hard second look at every possible alternative—from honey and high fructose corn syrup to such artificial sweeteners as saccharin, cyclamates, and aspartame.

The problem is that, for the American consumer who is used to eating and drinking no less than 100 pounds of sugar a year, most imitations have their drawbacks.

High fructose corn syrup, for instance, has a slightly different taste than sugar and is strictly an industrial sweetener. Honey, on the other hand, has some of the basic nutrients that sugar lacks, but it does not offer them in enough quantity to really count.

Also, most of the potential artificial sweeteners are still under varying degrees of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) scrutiny.

Saccharin, a growing big seller in recent months, is "technically still under review", according to an FDA spokesman.

Although FDA Commissioner Alexander M. Schmidt said recently in a speech that the agency has no "no persuasive" data indicating that saccharin is clearly carcinogenic, the FDA is still awaiting a final report from the National Academy of Sciences. Also, some long-term feeding studies on saccharin are yet to be completed.

Aspartame, a white powder that is 180 times sweeter than sugar and has nutritional value, was approved by the FDA last summer for use in dry foods but is not yet on the market.

Since its approval, several scientists and consumers have voiced concern about aspartame's possible toxic effect when combined with the additive MSG (monosodium gluto mate). The FDA has agreed to hold hearings on this subject but has refused to withdraw its approval of the substance in the interim.

Cyclamates, once the most popular sugar alternative, have

(Contd. on page 4)

THE MOON

[A free translation of Bharathidasan's Tamil Poem]

By S. ARUMUGAM

In the garb of azure sky,
You hide thy body,
And showeth thy luminous face,
As thou art the moon.
Would the world die,
In the arena of love,
If thy consummate splendour is shown ?
Art thou the lonely blossomed flower,
In the garden of the sky ?
Art thou the wondrous silvern milky pot?
Art thou the spring of nectar ?
Or art thou the morning sun,
Arisen from the dip of ocean,
Cooled down As a glow of light !

Food, Famine, And Fertility

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

If this small planet is to avert mass starvation in a future already too near, there will have to be a radical switch in the way we use resources.

Obviously the long-term solution is rigorous, worldwide population control—population going up by 90 million a year, with twice as many people on earth forecast by the end of this century as now.

That judgment is not questioned by those aware of the facts.

But there is a perilous short-term crisis right on us. Hungry people can't eat population control and today 400 million people—twice as many as in the United States—are either starving or are getting so little food that they cannot maintain their health.

Half of them are children.

So what is to be done?

Grow more food, not just in the U.S. and Canada, the largest suppliers, but everywhere in the world and especially where it can reach those who most need it.

This is where the question of priorities is crucial. The major deterrent to growing more food is not lack of arable land. More fertilizer plants can be built more plows and trucks can be had, more roads can be laid, more lives saved—if the nations will put into agriculture more of the resources they expend elsewhere.

One of the world's specialists Jean Mayer of Harvard University says:

"A figure we must keep in mind is that the world at large (and this includes food poor countries as well as food-surplus countries) is spending $300 to $400 billion a year on arms, supposedly for security.

"The amount of money spent on agricultural development is probably something on the order of one-hundredth of that in terms of assistance.

"In the long run the security of the world is more dependent on assistance than on arms."

It isn't just the developed countries which spend heavily on armaments. The level of military budgets in the underdeveloped and food-needy nations has gone steadily up in recent years.

But starving people can't eat guns and until the nations are prepared to narrow the gap between spending $400 billion a year on weapons and $4 billion a year on agriculture, the world will be living on the brink of catastrophe in a future so near at hand that if it doesn't challenge the governments it ought to frighten them.

In the view of every expert, the accelerating food crisis will become manageable only when population growth rates are brought down. Food aid is a palliative—a necessary and humane palliative—but it does little more than buy time for worldwide population control to do its work. —CSM

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

I believe absolutely that India has a mission for the World. She is not to copy Europe blindly. India's acceptance of the doctrine of the sword will be the hour of my trial.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY May. 18, 1975.

SAVE THE TEMPLES

The Hindu temples are in a quandary now. Their very existence is in danger.

Mohammed Ghazni looted our temples for gold. Modern theives are after our idols for selling away as art pieces abroad at fantastic prices. Other kinds of thefts have become common. Recently a temple priest was murdered in the sanctum sanctorum in broad daylight and rare jewels valued about Rs. 75,000 taken away.

Apart from these anti-social elements, Government's treatment of our temples gives room for doubts. The invasion of temple granaries by petty officials for collection of paddy levies resulting in the closure of a famous temple on the Tamil New Year's day is a pointer. Several temples are facing severe cuts in their offerings (Naivathyams). Temple delicacies have become things of the past.

Of course there is superficial prosperity without sincere piety. The incomes of the temples have increased manyfold; but they are not used for the purposes for which they are intended. The Chief Minister's relief funds get a good share from these temple funds.

As we have stressed repeatedly education, medical aid and other social welfare activities are the responsibility of the state and for these provisions must be made in the annual budgets To divert temple funds for non-religious purposes is a crime.

Hindus, if they wish to exist as honourable citizens of a secular state, must see to it that their temples are well protected, properly maintained and saved from non-believers. We can even copy the Muslims in these matters How Kashmir Muslims reacted to the loss of a holy relic—the sacred hair of the Prophet—is only recent history.

We have already lost much ground. If we are not alert now, everything will be lost soon.

J. P. Fails To Sell In Tamil Nadu

BY "R. R."

Mr. J. P. Narain came, saw, got confused and returned disillusioned. The expected did not happen. Mr Kamaraj would nottally, but preferred to go it alone.

The hotchpotch hobnobbing of anti-Indira forces including DMK, Cong 'O', Jan Sangh and Swatantra at the Central Station Reception to the Sarvodaya leader only proved the futility of such "gymnastics".

They have nothing in common. Professing opposite views as political rivals. It is enigmatic how they found a common 'platform' in J. P. Of course there was a crowd numbering a few thousands. Most of them were DMK, waving their party flags–black and red. From a distance it resembled a massive black flag demonstration, with the black colour projecting prominently.

"UNHOLY ALLIANCE"

The real black flag demonstrators were whisked away earlier by the police. Mr. M Bakthavatchalam, former Chief Minister, said this was done "without authority".

The pro-J P Parties — the DMK Cong 'O', Swatantra and Jan Sangh—all of them are carrying on a campaign against one another. Cong'O' accuses DMK as a corrupt and inefficient ministry; and the DMK blames Mr. Kamaraj for sowing the seeds of corruption when he was Chief Minister, Swatantra, which is an impotent fading organisation, now seeks to correct its image through this 'unholy alliance' Jan Sangh is understandably using any opportunity to develop itself as a visible force in Tamil Nad.

Under these circumstances the leaders present at the Central station resembled a motley crowd with nothing in common except hating Indira.

Another interesting thing that provoked comment was the hosting of the Sarvodaya leader by an Industrial magnate, owning a number of big companies. Perhaps J. P's type of sarvodaya recognised sophisticated handling by money-bags.

LITTLE KNOWN

In Tamilnadu, but for the present boost given by the monopoly press, 'J. P.' is very little known to the masses, especially of the present generation. Of course old-timers and intellectuals know him for his past sacrifices. Now even they are angry that he has spoiled a generation by involving students in his agitation. According to them his ideals are good but his means not commendable. Some of them ask if J. P. has given the go by to Sarvodaya?

Independent political observers point out that what J P. said about DMK was a statement of fact. DMK has no reservation in offering support to the J. P.'s Movement. Mr. Karunanidhi's response to Mr. J. P.'s request to ban raffles, is quoted as a point in support. It is expected that he would not hesitate to consult opposition party leaders in evolving norms about the conduct of publicmen particularly those in office. In fact he has been doing this in actual practice. It is common knowledge that he has already ordered an enquiry into the affairs of his own colleague in the Cabinet, Mr. P. U. Shanmugam regarding rice muddle scandal. People are also appreciative of his many social welfare schemes and to Government servants in particular.

"CONFUSED"

The A.D.M.K., which still tries to cash in on M. G. R's film popularity, is seen losing 'its initial charm' gradually. J.P. knows this evidently. He told a public meeting that the letter given to him by the leader of that party exhibited bad taste.

J. P. finds that the political situation in Tamil Nad "is confused". What a judgement! He has oppointed Committees in various states: but these committees, he has said, will not go into allegations of corruption against Ministers.

But what are their functions, if complaints against men holding public office are not to be probed into? Evidently J P. is not clear in his mind. He is confused.

In short J. P has failed to sell his wares in Tamil Nadu. He has returned a confused and perhaps a frustrated soul.

From page 3

been banned by the FDA for the last five years. However, Abbott Laboratories, the major cyclamate producer, has been waging a persistent campaign for an FDA reversal ever since.

The FDA turned down in September as "inconclusive" a 16-volume petition from Abbott, including more than a dozen new studies conducted around the world, and requested the firm to make several new studies using a different strain of rat. Abbott argues that no further tests are needed.

Although many have considered the FDA resistance on the cyclamate issue (pending more conclusive proof that it now has of the sweetener's safety) a sterling example of how a regulatory agency ought to behave, some have wondered whether current high sugar prices might impose new pressures on the FDA to which it might succumb.

Asked about this, an agency spokesman replied; "You know that cyclamates were nevet intended for general use. As originally approved, they were for poeple under medical care who could not use sugar."

What's in a name

The word "recession" has a taint of weasel in its ancestry being a modern variant of what our fathers called a depression and Grandpa admitted frankly was hard times. But around Washington even this relatively gentle term is considered too harsh. The White House prefers "stagflation" a semantic monstrosity defined as a period when economic growth is stagnant or declining but prices are rising. Changing the name of the economic game seems to provide comfort to those who coined the term, but knowing it's only stagflation and not a recession isn't much help to someone whose unemployment check doesn't go as far at the supermarket as it used to.

—*Milwaukee Journal*

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER (OFFICE ESTD: 1924)

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In Fond Memory Of 'Ganta'

P. N. SUNDARESAN

When I met Mr. S. Sriraman, Honorary Secretaty of the Tamilnadu Cricket Association at his residence a fortnight ago, he was in a very happy mood. At first I thought this might be due to the fact that the honour of leading India in the World Cup cricket tournament had fallen to a Tamilnadu player, S. Venkatraghavan, for the first time in the history of cricket in the State. He was no doubt happy about this but his elation was due to the fact that there had been about 170 entries for the T. Srinivasaraghavan memorial cricket tournament (limited to 30 overs) organised by the TNCA.

This tournament is not open to those who had played in the league championships conducted by the Association. This meant that nearly 1800 players had been provided the opportunity to play competetive cricket through this tournoment. Mr. Sriraman felt that the basic function of the TNCA was to provide facilities to play cricket to as many enthusiasts as want to indulge in hitting the ball with the bat and the tournament enabled the TNCA to give these amenities to a good section of cricketers—in the broadest sense of the term—who would be otherwise suffering.

This basic purpose had really overshadowed the original reason for which the tournament was started, namely to pick two new teams to enter the league championships to replace the two that went out of the championships at the end of every season. This choice was originally being done by drawing lots but the TNCA opted for the conduct of a tournment as the better method of filling up the vacancies. The TNCA at that time did not bargain for the result that the competition would so soon gain tremendous popularity, even though played in the hottest part of the year. This tournment, as well as the number of summer tournaments conducted by private clubs, provide the cricketers of the city to while away their summer time profitably at cricket and have turned out to be extremely popular among players of all ranks.

It was a happy idea of the Association to have named the tournament after the late T. Srinivasaraghavan, who "flourished" in Madras cricket for about two decades from the mid-thirties. Without having any pretensions for greatness, Srinivasaraghavan, whom we all loved to call Ganta hit the ball with great zest and great power, without bothering to keep it along the ground. He bowled medium-fast left arm and emphasised his ability to swing the new ball more by his gestures following his delivery than by any movement in the air. And his gestures did bamboozle quite a few leading batsmen of his day. He was also a good field.

But Ganta's greatest quality was his genial nature and readiness to befriend the man in trouble. His intimate friends, like me, still feel the warmth of his affection. Ganta took to law as a profession and succeeded in a brief career to draw a number of clients to him; they were attracted to him as much by his lovable nature as by his cleverness in solving their problems. He could talk fluently and made a great mark in the meetings of the Board of Control, when as secretary he represented the Madras Cricket Association. He became the Board's joint secretary too and it was when on his way to attend an important meeting of the Board that he died tragically in an aircrash in the early 1950.

We remember Ganta for the kindly soul he was and for one particular act for which Madras has to be very grateful to him: the discovery of leg-spinner V.V. Kumar, who only the other day completed 400 wickets in the Ranji trophy. Kumar does not hide his gratitude to Ganta for having picked him while he was in the Vivekananda College, then recruiting him for his club, Madras United Club and giving him all the enouragement the young man needed then.

Body's chemical value shows rapid increase

The good news: You're worth nearly six times what you were in 1936.

The bad news: It's inflation.

The facts: The value of the human body has climbed to about $3.50 in 1969 and only 98 cents in 1936.

That, according to the Health Insurance Institute, is the approximats total value of all inorganic elements and compounds in a 150-pound human body today.

Northwestern University biochemist Donald T. Forman, who made the estimates, says this is based on the sodium, potassium and traces of nickel, mercury, gold, and silver found in the human body.

These figures are calculated by the prices of these elements in current chemical catalogs, which have gone up some 13 percent since the start of the year.

Cultural Tour

Mr. T. C. Sundaramoorthy, Principal of the Oriental Dummy Horse Dance Institute, will be undertaking a tour of Malaysia and other eastern countries with his troupe during June-July this year. He is making this trip in response to the invitation extended by the Malaysian Labour Fine Arts Society.

Sundaramoorthy, who has been honoured by the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram with the title "Kalaimanai", is a great exponent of the folk arts of dummy horse dance, karagam and kavadi attam. He has been doing yeomen service to the folk arts for the last forty years through his institute.

The Professional Touch

By EPHRAIM KISHON

"Please sit here, director."

"Thank You. Two teas. walter."

"And now we can talk undisturbed."

"Quite."

"Nice weather today, isn't it."

"Very pleasant."

"If only it weren't raining so hard."

"Yes indeed. They say the sea is very rough."

"Otherwise, what's new?"

"Nothing, my boy. We're about to start on the constuction of the National Ding-Dong Centre, of which I have the honour of being the head."

"What a coincidence. You know, the construction company which I have the privilege of representing happens to be bidding for the contract."

"Really?"

"May I say in all humility, director, that we consider this project a national mission of the highest importance."

"You're quite right."

"Has the contract already been awarded?"

"Not yet. Why the question, if I may ask?"

"Because I have just remembered that only this morning, a member of our board remarked that many firms, less conscious of the moral aspect of this project, might well be toying with the idea of offering a donation to the election fund of the party of which you, sir, if I am not mistaken, are a prominent member."

"Needless to say my boy, I myself as well as my party, would reject out of hand the very idea of such an approach."

"We didn't doubt that for a second. Though, just as a matter of interest, what would have been the exact amount your party, sir, would have absolutely refused to accept?"

"Unfortunately, I am not in a position to answer that question, since it so happens that only at the last meeting the party executive failed to make a concrete proposal about linking the building permit to a IL325,000 donation in cash on signature of the contract. So I don't see much sense in exploring this hypothetical situation."

"I AGREE. Especially since our company, even had it gone out of its mind to the extent of getting involved in criminal activities, would probably not have been ready to go beyond IL200,000 in three equal instalments."

"It's rather stupid to engage in such abstract discussions, but I seem to remember that I and my party happened to reject, indignantly, transparent hints on sums larger than that."

"No doubt, director, there are in our country unprincipled companies which practically beg for even larger rejections. But a solid firm like ours cannot allow itself a deeper indignation than that."

"Each one of us my boy, has to know the limits of his non-principles."

"Naturally. Could you therefore check, sir, whether your party could work up enough wrath to reject IL 250,000 as well?

'Is that the highest sum which is out of the question?"

"I'm afraid it is."

"Then I hardly think my party will be ready to reject this categorically enough."

"May I remark that the above imaginary sum does not include our contribution to a private fund."

"Meaning me?"

"God forbid!"

"Look, my boy. As long as our abstract discussion turned on party matters, I reluctantly agreed to go along; but the moment you become personal, I have to say an unqualified 'Enough!' I'm not one of those highly-placed, weak characters who are willing to do favours for a consideration such as a two-storey villa on a private plot."

"Where?'

"Somewhere in Herzliya-on-Sea, not far from the highway if possible. As for myself, I would consider the very making of such an offer a personal insult of the vilest kind."

"I never thought otherwise."

"So I think the smart thing to do would be to stop this little game. Let's forget the whole thing."

'Right. When do we meet?"

"Day after tomorrow. Here. After the final rejections."

—"News From Israel'.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

THE OPTIMIST

At Carlisle, the guard, finding McPherson without either ticket or money, grabbed him by the arm and put him off the train with a well-placed kick.

At the next station he found McPherson again and repeated the expulsion, accentuating the force and gesture.

At the third station the guard was astonished to find McPherson yet again. Bending low, McPherson attempted to jump off quickly enough to escape the violence of the attack.

"How far do you think you're going to get like this?" demanded the guard.

"As far as London," replied McPherson, 'if my constitution will stand it.'

* * *

GRIM TRUTH

The new minister was enthusiastic about foreign missions, and one of his first tasks was to call upon parishioners whom he knew to have money and enlist their support.

"I'm sorry," replied one wealthy farmer, "but it's no use asking me. I don't approve of foreign missions."

"But surely," the minister persisted, "you know that we are commanded to feed the hungry."

"That may be," came the grim reply, "but can't we feed 'em on something cheaper than missionaries?"

* * *

BOY'S CHEEK !

Visitor (to small boy) : "And what do you like best, my little man ?"

Small Boy (shortly): "My catapult."

Visitor (divertingly) : "And then what ?"

Small Boy: "Playing with little girls."

Visitor (getting alarmed): "Then ?"

Small Boy: "Takin' 'em home an' lockin' the door."

Visitor (finally aroused) : "Then ?"

Small Boy : "Undress'em."

Visitor (aghast): "Then ?"

Small Boy : "Takin' their knicker elastic for my captapult.

FORCE OF HABIT

Private Jones had been told to report at the M.O.'s surgery for a minor nose operation.

"Go into the other room," said the M. O. when Jones appeared, "and take off all your clothes."

"What !" protested Jones. "Take of all my clothes just for nose treatment ?"

"Do as you're told !" barked the M. O.

"Yes, sir," answered Jones and went into the next room.

"Can't understand it," Jones remarked to the man in the next room. 'All I need is nose treatment, and he makes me take off all my clothes."

"That's nothing," replied the naked stranger, "he ordered me to do the same, and I only came here to deliver a parcel."

* * *

ASSURANCE

It was the Englishman's first visit north of the border, and as he waited on the station platform for a connection he whiled away the time asking the porter questions.

"I suppose you have a provost in this town ?" he asked,

"Aye," replied the porter.

"Does he have insignia like our mayors?"

"Does he have what ?"

"Insignia, For instance, does he wear a chain ?"

"A chain!" exclaimed the porter in astonishment. "Na na, he gangs about losse But dinna he feared of him; he's quite harmless."

* * *

CHATTERBOX

A parrot was left alone with a dog and kept saying: "Bow-wow Bow-wow. There's a good dog, There's a good dog."

Completely ignored, Polly got bolder, hopped down on the table, and repeated its remarks. The dog took no notice until bolder Polly hopped on to the floor, where it was immediately grabbed by the terrier and eventually returned to its perch minus feathers.

"I know what's the matter with me," the parrot squawked. "I talk too much."

* * *

CAUSTIC

In a crowded movie house, a young naval officer was just about to sit down in one of a pair of empty seats when he was abruptly pushed off balance by a woman trailing behind him with her husband. Before he could recover, the couple had plumped into the seats, "Sorry, my friend," said the husband, "we beat you !"

"That's all right" said the officer. "I hope you and your mother enjoy the show !"

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Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN

(General Knowledge Agency)

BADRUDDIN TYABJI

Badruddin Tyabji was one of the ablest lawyers and the respected leaders of India. Even during his student days, he showed signs of his extra-ordinary abilities. So, his elders sent him to England for higher studies. He was perhaps the first Indian to go to England from the then Bombay Presidency. In England too, he excelled in studies, won many laurels, qualified himself as a Barrister-at-law and then returned to Bombay. With his powers of oratary and legal acumen, he soon earned a name as an able Barrister. In many big cases, therefore, he was engaged by one party or the other. Once the British Collector of Surat, Mr. Lely by name, charged Nawabzada Nasuralla Khan with the crime of having offered him a bribe of Rs. 10 000/—. As Mr. Lely gave very strong evidence, Mr. Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, pronounced his judgement sentencing the Nawabzada to six months' imprisonment. The Nawabzada then engaged Badruddin Tyabji as his lawyer and appealed against this judgement. In the High Court, Tyabji argued the law points so ably that Justice Parson not only quashed the sentence pronounced on the Nawabzada by the lower court but also passed severe strictures against Mr. Lely, the Collector of Surat. Through the abilities of Tyabji, a member of a noble family was saved from disgrace. In appreciation of his profound knowledge in Law, the Government of Bombay appointed Tyabji as a High Coutt Judge. By serving as a Judge, he was a loser financially, as his income from his legal practice was much higher than his salary as a Judge. His work as a Judge was highly praised and his judgements showed independance of his mind.

Apart from taking keen interest in his legal profession, Badruddin Tyabji took interest in public affairs too. He was a good orator both in English and in Urdu. He was very particular that the women of India should be well educated. Along with Justice Ranade, he took an active part in the politics of the country. He was a prominent member of the Indian National Congress. He presided over the annual session of the Congress held at Madras in 1887. His presidential speech at the Congress was so good that it was considered to be one of the best political speeches.

TEACHING - A NOBLE PROFESSION

Teaching profession is one of the noblest of professions. Many service-minded persons preferred to acquire greater satisfaction by teaching the young even at lower salaries, than to acquire greater wealth through other professions. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who was one of our respected leaders during the pre-independence days, was once asked whether he would like to be the Prime Minister of India after independence. He replied that he would like to be a professor in a college in independent India. Gopala Krishna Gokhale could have passed the I. C. S. examination and became a high Government officer during the British rule, but he entered the teaching profession. Appu Sastri, a resident of Kumbakonam which was then known as the Cambridge of Southern India, could have entered Government service after his graduation and prospered well in life. But he started a school in 1876 and did his best to train the young properly. In recognition of his services in the field of education, the public conferred on him the title of "Kulapathi". Prof. T. Dhanakoty, who earned a name as an eminent teacher in the City of Madras and in the Districts of Ramnad, Tanjore and Madurai, was in Government of India service at New Delhi For his ability and integrity, he could have become a big Central Government officer. But his love for the teaching profession was such that he resigned his Government job and entered the teaching profession on a salary much lower than that he was getting before. His lectures were so sweet and so profound that innumerable college students speak about him with reverence even today. When the 61st birthday of Prof. T. Dhanakoty was celebrated in 1968 under the presidency of a High Court Judge, a souvenir was released. Messages and articles received from Vice-Chancellors, eminent educationists, politicians and others praising the good qualities of Prof. Dhanakoty were published in that souvenir. Services rendered with sincerity, ability and integrity generally receive recognition.

SIR C. V. RAMAN AND THE BANKER

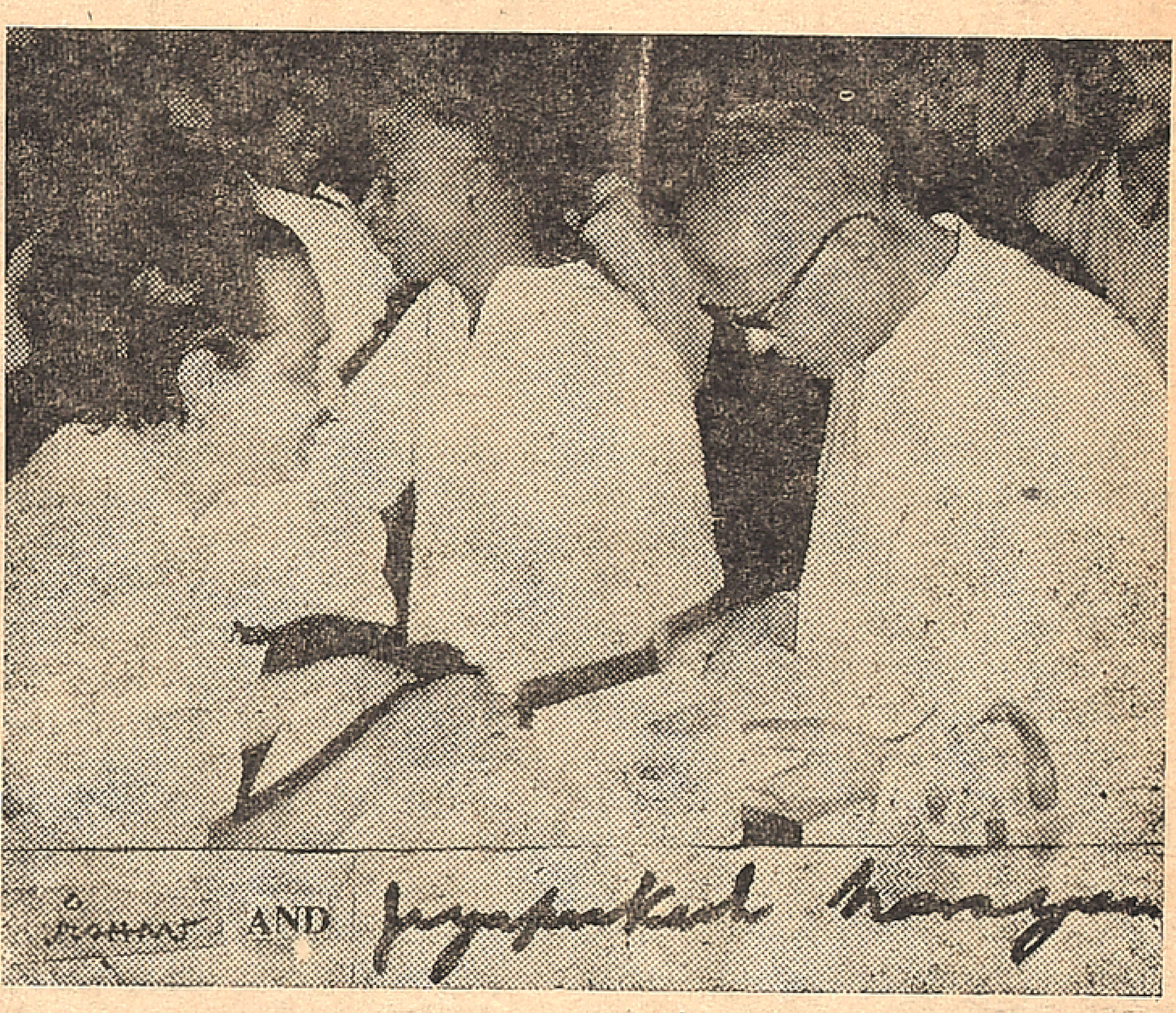
Sir C V. Raman once invested Rs. 75 000/- with a private Banker, who was known as a financial wizard. That Banker failed unfortunately and Sir Raman lost his money. He took the loss lightly and when he met the Banker he said :— "For having duped a Nobel Laureate like me, you should be awarded a Nobel Prize". Those who were there then, had a hearty laugh on hearing this.

Comments By Vishnu

Cartoons' Role In Total Revolution

"They may be amusing but will they make the revolution total?" J P. seems to wonder while looking wistfully at the cartoons presen ed to him by Vishnu. The unique picture was taken by skilled professional photographer Arumugam who has an excellent sense of timing.

The occasion was the end of a J. P. meeting held at the L.L.A. building at which he thought aloud about his movement for the benefit of the intellectuals and the writers present. The meeting was significant in that it was the most tranquil and uneventful meeting that he had participated during his recent visit to the city. While J. P. kept thi king l udly about the pros and cons of the totality of his movement, speaking in English and in a low voice the intellectuals looking rather drowsy were no doubt preoccupied with their own private thoughts. The writers presumably were considering what they would write next. Indeed an exposure to cartoons might have been the most exciting event of the meeting for which purpose so much of security arrangements seemed totally superfluous. A family friend of old standing, whom I met after several decades, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and Rajaji, Sri. N. S. Varadachari was good enough to introduce me to J. P. whom he knew well.



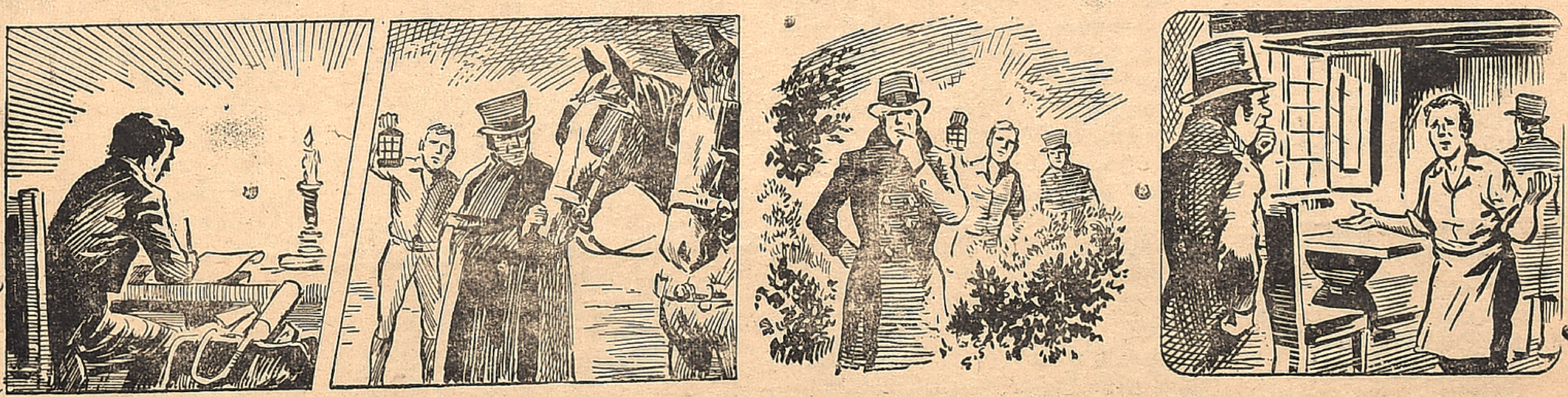
The cartoon which is arresting the attention of J. P. appeared in Swarajya and is reproduced on this page. The other cartoon was published in Shankar's weekly. Thanks to cooperative planning that cartoon was timed to appear in the issue dated May 4 so that it acquired great topicality. The cartoon depicted a leader who turned round to the organisers at a meeting and enquired "I don't wish to sound rude but are you quite sure that this is a gathering of intellectuals that I'm supposed to address ?". I had this cartoon screened by Sri V. S Srikumar, Joint Secretary of the Swatantra Party who was good enough to invite me to the meeting. He found it very amusing and thought J. P. could be safely exposed to it.

Very possibly J. P. might be familiar with some of my other cartoons-comments on the movement that have appeared in Shankar's weekly. For instance there was one in which a boy asks (pointing at a car movement being pushed by centenarians), "Why are so many old men pushing it, Dad, when it is supposed to be powered by 'Yuva Sakti?". There was another cartoon in which the leader hoisting the flag said "The fact is that we chose black for our flag to symbolise our crusade against corruption but our contractors supplied it with such sub-standard material that it now looks quite white". Finally there was the cartoon in which a person is beseeching his leader: "We would most respectfully urge you to be less rigid in your stand against corruption; otherwise our crusade, which is fast losing its momentum will come to a grinding halt for want of funds...."

"On learning that I held a foreign doctorate in metallurgy, they were kind enough to put me on to this job of carrying metal..."

—Courtesy, Swarajya.

FAMOUS MYSTERIES — Benjamin Bathurst



Puzzled, but hoping to pacify the distraught "merchant" Klitzing obliged. After returning to the Inn with his escort, Bathurst locked himself in his room and set about writing letters and destroying documents. But instead of being reassured his panic increased, and he suddenly announced another change of plan.

His bewildered travelling companions heard they were to push on to Hamburg that night. Bathurst ordered fresh horses, paid his bill, and dismissed the troopers. Restlessly waiting to leave, Bathurst went to the heads of the horses, the ostler observing his agonised expression by the glow from his lantern.

Bathurst walked around the horses to the gloomy illlit area on the other side, and out of sight. Now it was the ostler and postilion, and the sorely tried secretary and valet who waited restlessly—for Bathurst to return so the carriage could depart. But Bathurst did not return.

Time ticked on. Then, disquietened, they searched for Bathurst, finding his room empty and no sign of him in the Inn. They scoured the yard, the posthouse, the nearby streets and alleys. They called out Klitzing. But on this night of November 25th, 1809, Bathurst had simply vanished into the night.

(To be continued)

Universe May Expand Forever, U. S. Scientists Conclude

By EVERLY DRISCOLL

Washington:—The universe may expand forever. This was the startling conclusion presented by a group of scientists last week to the annual meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington, D C.

"A clear verdict is unfortunately not yet in," says Dr. Beatrice M. Tinsley of the Lick Observatory of California. "But the mood of the jury is perhaps becoming perceptible".

Dr. Tinsley's conclusions are based on a very simple model of the origin and evolution of the universe. Ever since the 1920's scientists have known that the current universe is expanding—the 100,000 million galaxies, each with 100 000 million stars, are all moving away from each other.

"BIG BANG" THEORY

The objects farthest away appear to be moving the fastest —some at speeds nearly approaching the velocity of light. This observed expansion, according to the theory, is the result of the "Big Bang"—an event 15,000 million to 20,000 million years ago when a big ball of protons, neutrons and electrons exploded, spewing material in all directions into space.

Recent observations support the "Big Bang" Theory. In the 1940's, Dr. George Gamow predicted that if such an explosion had occurred, a "remnant radiation" should still exist in space—heat left over from this explosion. He predicted the temperature of this radiation would be about three degrees Kelvin (minus 270 degrees C. or minus 543 degrees F). In the 1960's, U.S. scientists discovered this predicted radiation. Since then other groups have made similar measurements supporting this discovery.

If the universe began with a giant explosion and is now expanding, what then will be the future? Will the galaxies fly apart forever, indicating an open universe? Or will the expansion stop, fall back and close in upon itself?

DENSITY OF UNIVERSE

The "closed universe" proponents say there may be enough matter in the universe so that the combined gravity of all the parts will eventually slow the expansion, pulling all the galaxies back into a "Big Crunch". After the Big Crunch, the matter would explode again starting the whole process over. This latter theory now appears to be losing ground.

The ever-expanding universe has been predicted recently by other scientists as well. In 1973, Dr. John B Rogerson and Dr Donald G. York of Princeton University published results on the present density of the universe based on measurements of deuterium. The measurements were made with the Copernicus Satellite. They used the abundance of deuterium as an indicator of the density. They concluded the universe is not now dense enough to stop expanding.

But deuterium is only one of the critical measurements and there are arguments suggesting deuterium is not an indicator of the original and thus current density of the universe at all.

Dr. Tinsley and colleagues, Dr. J. Richard Gott III, of the Institute of Astronomy in Cambridge, England, Dr. James E. Gunn of the California Institute of Technology, and Dr. David N. Schramm of the University of Chicago went several steps farther.

They calculated the matter in the universe that can be detected by light, radio wave and X-ray emissions, and gravitational effects. This matter, according to Dr. Tinsley, falls short of the amount needed to stop the expansion of the universe. They also looked at the velocities of distant galaxies to see if the expansion was slowing.

"MISSING MASS"

The latest observations were the biggest surprise, says, Dr. Tinsley. The group calculated the past expansion rates of the galaxies. "The rates suggest the universe is not slowing down at all, but may in fact be expanding ever faster."

There are alternative arguments for each of these different lines of evidence. For example, some scientists propose that galaxies are surrounded by huge invisible halos of stars and other matter, that could be as large as 10 to 20 times the size of the galaxies themselves.

This would provide the "missing mass" required for the expansion. Others propose the missing mass might be found in a small number of stars, or in gas and dust between the galaxies. Still others suggest the mass could be concealed between galaxies in 'black holes", in visible objects that are so dense and their gravities so great that they suck everything in—and even light —and nothing escapes. Yet, according to Dr. Tinsley, none of this missing mass has been detected so far.

All these observations—and there are more—are difficult to make and even more difficult to interpret, admits Dr. Tinsley. "But the most straight forward interpretation so far," she says, "is that the universe will expand forever, into a cold, lonely, unlimited future".

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Z3SEA

Usable Water From Sewage

By BHASKERAN THOMAS

USABLE water from sewage! Sounds improbable, but a South Indian scientist has devised a method for purifying sewage.

Dr. S. S. Rodgi, Reader in the Department of Zoology, Karnatak University, Dharwar, has built a wastewater purification tank at the university campus. Under continuous operation the sewage is allowed to flow into the pond. Using sunlight, the algae originating from pond soil produce oxygen and remove the foul smell from the impure water. Simultaneously, the algae rice the hydrogen ion concentration (pH) of the medium and secrete fatty acids during the process of metabolism which kill the pathognic bacteria and render the water safe for reuse.

The Karnatak University zoologist, whose water purification method was the result of his academic practical experiences in the United States, says that there are over 3,500 of such ponds in that country for cleansing sewage and industrial wastewaters. Having been associated with the construction of such tanks at the University of California, Los Angeles, California, Dr. Rodgi used this purification system in Nagpur while on the staff of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, and first introduced this system at the Karnatak University in 1965.

Now in Dharwar Dr. Rodgi feels that it will be of great use to a country like India where millions of gallons of wastewater go waste every day.

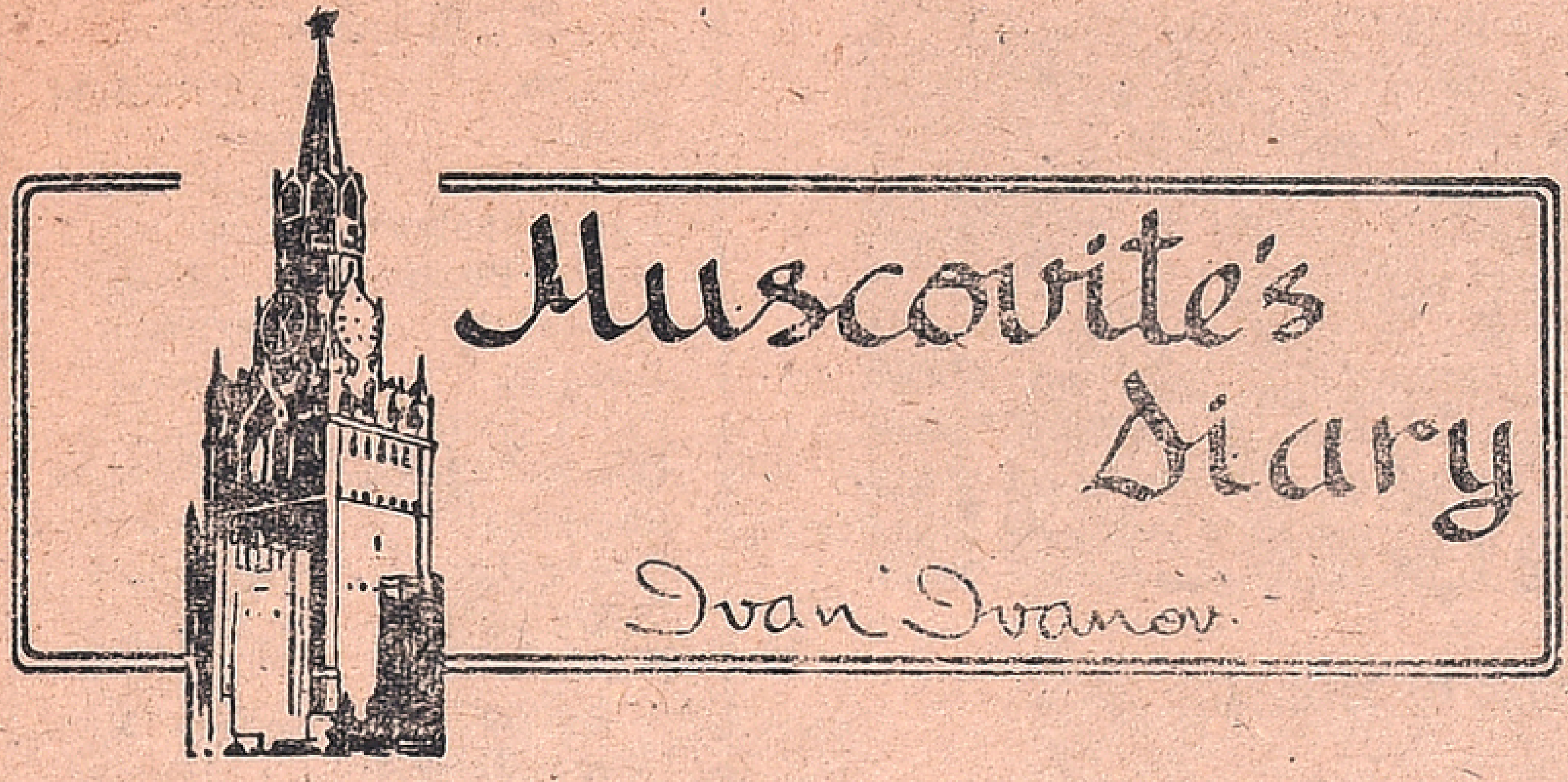
The earthern sewage purification tank, which is known as the oxidation pond, is usually four feet deep and rectangular in shape. There is an inlet and outlet chamber and the feeding line runs to about one third the length of the tank from the inlet chamber.

When the sewage flows into the pond the sewage bacteria decompose the organic matter in the sewage and convert it into inorganic nutrients essential for the growth of algae. At the same time the alkaline nature of the pond water and fatty acids produced by algae kill the bacteria and make the water safe for reuse. "The interaction between sewage bacteria and algae turn the bad into good," Dr. Rodgi remarks.

The Karnatak University scientist further observes that there are no specific algae which help in the wastewater purification. "Actually", he points out, "the algae come in succession from one season to another But what is important is the presence of chloropyll and the rate of algae multiplication. We are using algae because of their higher rate of multiplication and they have got the photosynthetic character."

The sludge formed during sedimentation and purification serves as a good manure. "The reclaimed water", Dr. Rodgi says, "can be used for irrigating food crops like wheat, paddy, jowar and fruit trees. We have found that crops fed on this water yield two and half times more than the normal yield."

The purification can be improved further by allowing the treated water to flow through another oxidation pond. "We are planning to have another pond at Dharwar", Dr. Rodgi adds.



ABOUT INDIA WITH PENCIL AND BRUSH

The prominent Byelorussian artist G. Poplavsky was recently awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru prize for his large contribution to the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and India.

His paintings and drawings, the "Indian Diary" in particular, appeared to be a real discovery of India for quite a number of Soviet lovers of fine arts. The water-colours, lithographs and etchings from this series were displayed at many exhibitions, invariably winning high praises of the public and critics. The artist depicted with great sympathy the bright-coloured nature of the southern land and the masterpieces of its national architecture, inimitable in their beauty. His portraits of famous cultural workers and common working people were equally good.

Illustrations to the collection of translations of the old Tamil "Tirukural" couplets were also drawn in his studio. Now he is busy illustrating the Indian epics "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata".

* * *

POPOV THE INVENTOR

The 7th of May marked the 80th anniversary of modern radio engineering in the Soviet Union. It was on this day in 1895 that Alexander Popov made his report in the Russian Physical and Chemical Society and showed the audience the world's first radio receiver which later was christened as Popov Storm Indicator since it recorded not only artificial signals, but also natural radio waves—strong lightning discharges.

Five days after this event Popov's report was given a coverage in the Russian newspaper "Kronstadsky Vestnik"— This was more than a year before Italian electrical engineer Marconi applied for a patent for a similar device in Britain.

Alexander Popov was born in the remote village of Turyinskiye Rudniki in the Urals, to a priest's family which eked out a miserable existence. His father decided to send him to an ecclesiastical school and then to the Perm Seminary, not because he wanted his son to follow in his footsteps but because these establishments charged no money for tution.

But Alexander Popov chose another career. In 1877, he entered the physics and mathematics faculty of St. Petersburg University. It was here that his scientific views were formed. While at the University, he got interested in electrical engineering and worked in a small industrial firm which provided the poor student with a small income.

Upon graduation the gifted youth was recommended by his professors to stay in the University's Physics chair. But Popov was eager to tackle engineering problems in the field of the practical use of electricity. When in 1888 the results of experiments with electromagnetic waves conducted by the German physicist Heinrich Hertz were published, Popov was one of the first scientists who immediately realized the potentialities of this new unexplored field. He delivered a series of lectures in which, developing the ideas of Hertz, he put foward a hypothesis on the possibility of wireless communication. But he had to work for five years before he could put his ideas into practice.

Marconi's application for a patent after a year meant that in Britain nobody else had made a claim for such an invention. However, in Germany and the United States Marconi's claim of priority was declined—he was not granted a patent because Popov's work was known in these countries.

Alexander Popov died in 1906. Unlike Marconi, Alexander Popov did not become a business man he did not set up his firm and died on the threshold of the era of the development of radio engineering. But the priority in inventing radio belongs to him.

* * *

"CAN WALK IN THE STREETS WITH A SENSE OF SAFETY!"

"If I were to be asked, what first impressed me when I came to live in Moscow, I would reply: the fact that I could walk Moscow's streets day or night without fear", wrote Mike Davidow, an American journalist who lived and worked in the USSR for a number of years.

He has written a book entitled "The Soviet Union Through the Eyes of an American", which has recently been brought out by the Novosti Press Agency.

In that book Mike Davidow makes mention of several things that would sound quite common to a Soviet citizen, but are a surprise to Americans. One of those features is the absolute sense of security with which one can move about in the streets of the Soviet cities, which cannot be thought of in the United States.

Mike Davidow describes an evening walk in Moscow during which a youth approached him on the street and asked for a match. The journalists' first inclination was to ignore the request and rush past the youth (fearing that the latter may do some harm as it often happens in his own country). Since this psychology is unknown to the Soviet people the youth was puzzeed and felt offended.

Analysing the causes for these conditions Davidow writes, "The Soviet militia (Police) would be the last to claim that the basis for the peaceful condition of Soviet cities rests primarily on their work." Some of the principal reasons for safety, he says, are the absence in the USSR of social and race antogonisms and unemployment (the citizens are sure of their future), the increase of well-being, the high cultural level of the population etc.

Recounting his discussion with colonel Aleksei Nozdryankov of the Militia of the Frunze District of Moscow, the journalist says: "I asked Nozdryankov, how many hold-ups of banks, stores, restaurants etc. had occurred in his area last year. He replied: 'I've worked in the Frunze district for 15 years, and I can't remember a single case of a hold-up of a bank, store, factory, restaurant or enterprise'. I asked him whether there were cases of stick-ups or murders of taxi drivers. He never had any such cases in his district. "In the four years we lived in Moscow", writes Davidow, 'I had never witnessed any such crimes'".

In conclusion Mike Davidow states: "Soviet experience demonstrates that there is no short cut, least of all at the end of the policemen's club, to achieve real safety in the streets. Safe streets can only exist in cities without crises And cities without crises are a fruit of a social system which daily demonstrates that it cares for the needs of the people".

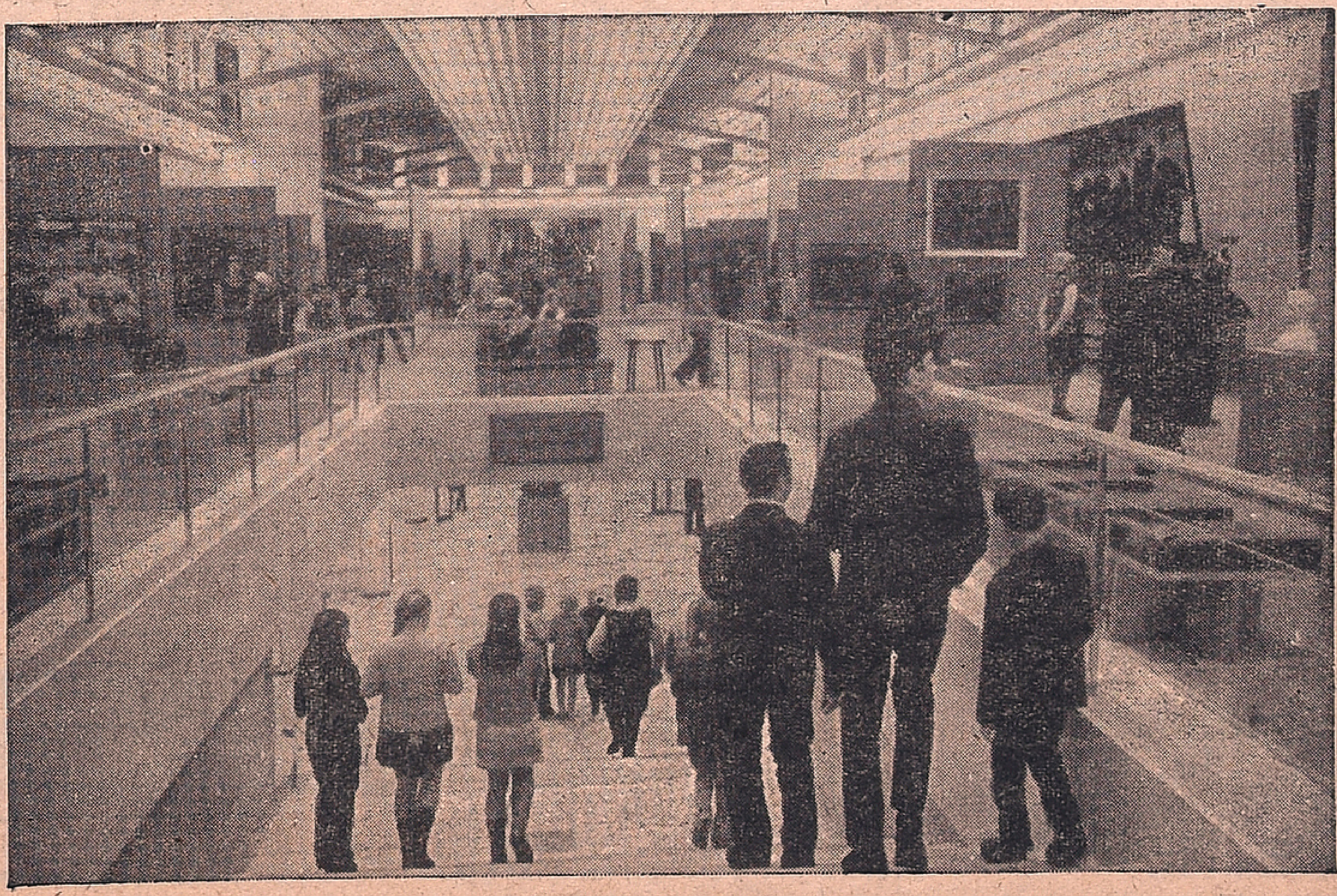
— —

FLATTERING!

"How's your back this morning?' asked the housewife of the local grocer.

"Much better, thank you, Mrs. Brown." the grocer replied, delighted at the solicitude.

"Then bend down and get me a box of matches from under that counter," retorted Mrs. Brown.



One of the exhibition halls at the Art palace in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

SPECULATION and health need attenti n. Unnecessary travel, heavy expenses and lot cf thinking on family matters are there. On Monday and Tuesday, social and professional matters are active. Do not go against the wishes of elders. The week-end is useful in public relations. A new contact is p ssible. Though you may have courage, the week is pretty taxing.

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

RELATIVES and close associates will give you more work and expenses too. But, you will be optimistic and energetic. In spite of physical exertion you will gain financial benefit. See your well-wishers. The latter half will be helpful. New projects and ideas will come up for consideration. Property and investment are in your thiking. Go with care.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Ardra
Punarvasu 3/4

THERE are people who want your help In office, more work and new problem also will have to be faced But, your reputation will be fine. New contacts and business will be rewarding. But expenses on functions and on improving old things are i dicated. Sunday will be providing opportunities. The rest of the week calls for continued work.

★

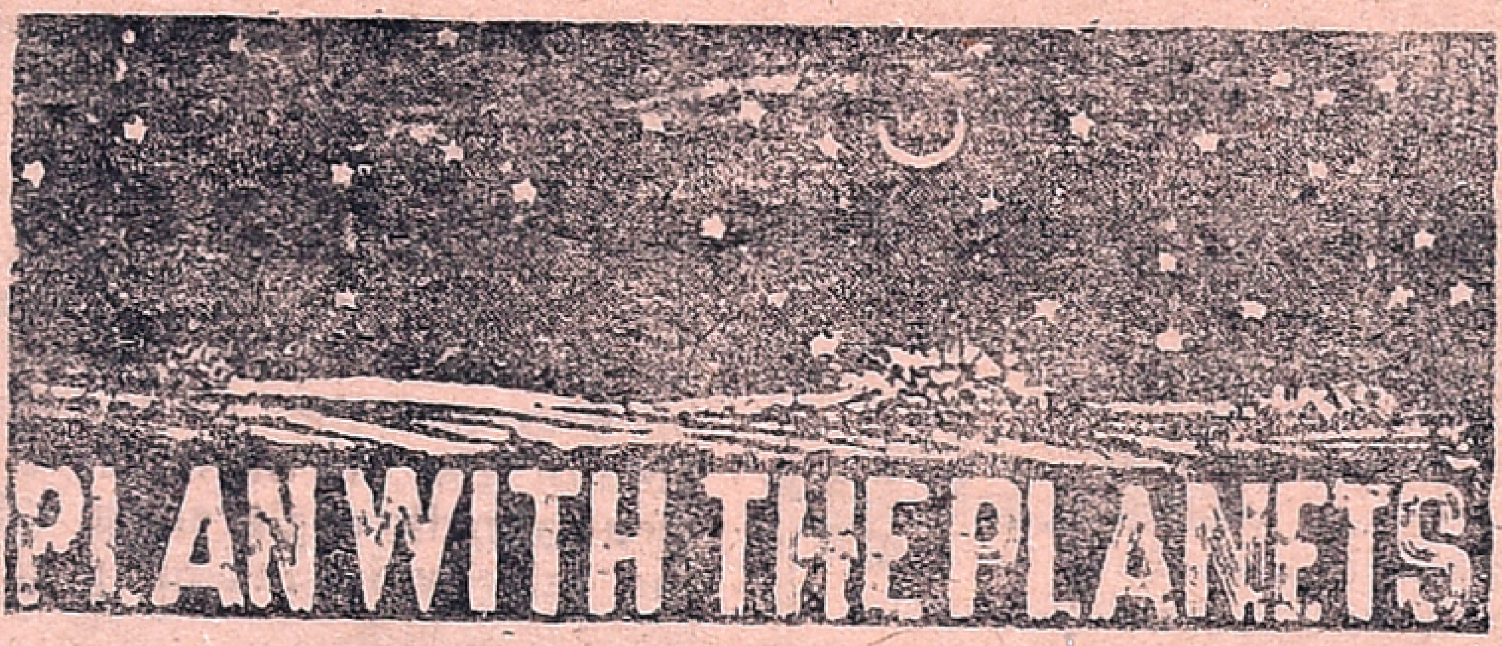
KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

THE movement of lord of lagna indicates your effort in finance and family. The transit of the lord of finance highlights profitable ventures. The place of luck is fortified. Hence continue your efforts. Health is all right. But, your thinking must always be optimistic. Never allow negative thinking. You can enjoy life Sunday is enjoyable with fresh hopes. Mid-week is also rewarding.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

PROFESSION and finance are all right. But, your attitude



For the week 18th May to 25th May

towards others must be more reasonable. You should not be self-centred. Health needs attention. Travel is not very profitable. In office, some indirect obstacle is put by somebody. Pray to God. The strength of lord of ascendance will give you push inspite of opposition. Sunday, Friday and Saturday will be useful.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

THERE is continued expectancy. Public relations are financially fruitful. Try to please elders and their good wishes will mean m ch to you. Care is necessary in dealing with memb rs of opposite sex. Social and public activities will increa e. Sunday is expensive. Avoid risk and strangers. Monday to Wednesday will be helpful in finance and new contacts.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

YOUR prospects may not be clear. Too many things attract you. Domestic affairs are taxing you. Avoid ten ion and quarrel. Slight indisposition and more thinking over guests and relativ s are indicated. In discussions, try to be moderate and do not antoganise a.ybody. But Sun ay and Mond y will be somewhat useful Offic al matters are mixed. Speculation is useless.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THOUGH finance is O. K., your hea th needs attention. But there is stamina. Frequent thinking and efforts will improve official prospects. Look for promotion or recognition. In public relations, caution is necessary. A new look to your residence is necessary. Your mind will go after luxury and till Tuesday, results are tolerable.

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mola Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

YOU are now in a poor financial situation, as expenses are high. But favourable Dasa Bukthi will make you all right. Political and official matters will improve. In the family, you will be appreciated by kin and kin. Your help is needed by some people, particularly relatives. From Monday you can make the best of your time. Try to meet your well-wishers.

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

THOUGH your profession may be all right, finance is strained. Try to collect money due to you. Your attitude is not liked by relatives. But some help is available in the offic al sphere. Political affairs and some religious matters stimulate your interest. Educational and social activities are in better light. Some old friends or strangers come under your affection. Sunday is not very helpful. From Wednesday things may be better.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

YOU can hope to achieve results in general. There is vitality in your thinking. Despite emotion in family affairs, finance is favourable. Opportunities in business or profession can be expected. There is check on expansion of property affairs. Education and new contacts show a better trend. Sunday is favourable. Do not take risk on Monday or Tuesday.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THE week starts better and helpful trends are seen in profession and public relations.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadra-pada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadra-pada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

But avoid strain of any kind. Separation from family members or difference of opinion is possible. You should respect elders. In new investments and speculation care is necessary. Business expansion is not good.

WITHERING

Walking beside the Thames, the p et Burns once witnessed the rescue of a rich man who had fallen into the river. A poor man, at great risk, had brought the rich man ashore, and for his pains had received a three penny piece.

A crowd which had gathered was indignant and wanted to throw the rich man back. Burns intervened;

"Surely," he said, "the gentleman knows best what his life is worth."

JUST WORRYING!

Sailor: "Did you hear about the chief? He drank some sulphuric acid by mistake last night."

Recruit: "Hurt him?"

Sailor: "No. Only thing that bothers him is he makes holes in his handkerchief every time he blows his nose"

An artist spending a holiday in a small village, entered the store and asked if they kept camel-hair brushes.

"No, sir, we don't," the shopkeeper replied;

"You see," he added, apologetically, "we never have no call for them Nobody in these parts seems to keep camels."

BE FRANK!

The mistress was instructing the new parlourmaid in her new duties.

"Remember," she said. "I expect you to be very reticent about what you hear when you are waiting at table."

"Certainly, ma'am," replied the girl. Then she added hopefully: "May I ask will there be much to be reticent about?"

IN DUE COURSE

The businessman was interviewing his daughter's suitor.

"I regret I cannot see my way to allow you to marry my daughter at present" he said, "but give me your name and address, and if nothing better turns up in the near future, you may hear from me again."

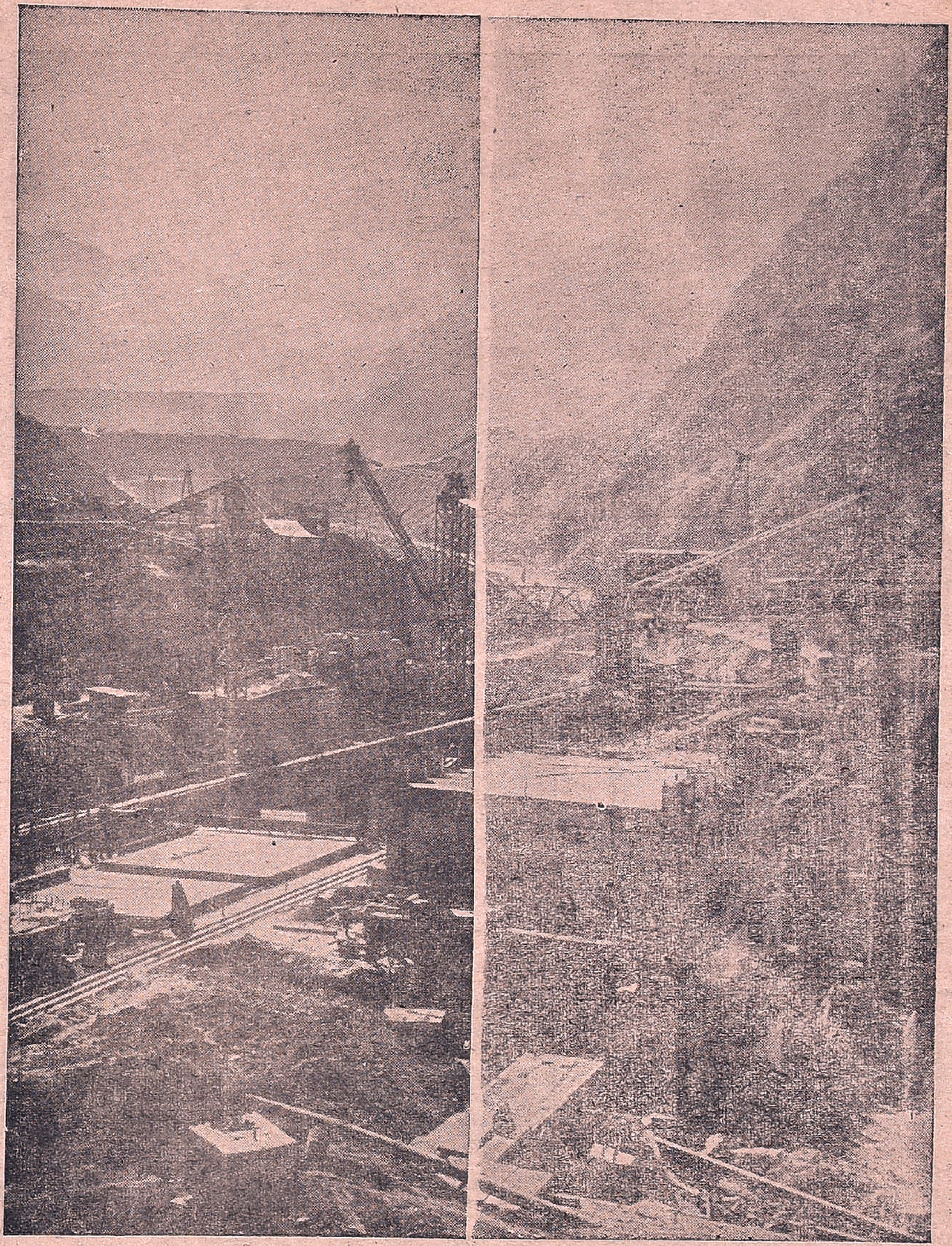
From page 2

for work done by collective farmers have increased substantially during the years after the 24th Congress. The real per capita income has gone up by about 19 per cent. The increase in pensions, social benefits and students stipends affects about 30 million people. Beneficial measures are now being taken for children of low income families.

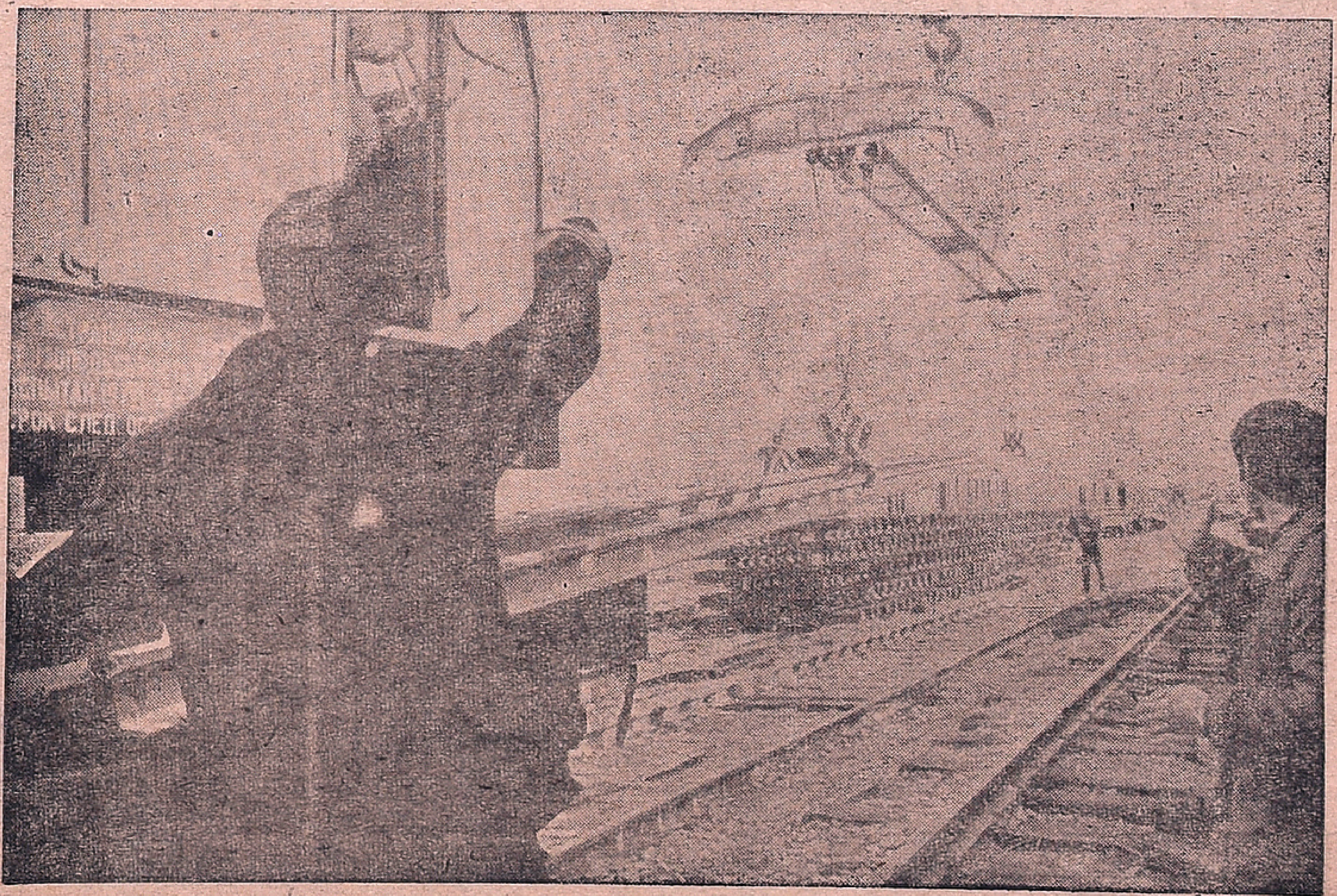
While travelling abroad one sees the harm done to working people by unemployment, by inflation and by energy crisis, one also sees how the upward spiralling of prices of essential commodities goes unchecked. The number of the unemployed in the United States has exceeded 6,500,000; the figure reached 800,000 in west Germany; it is approaching 1,000,000 in France.

Such phenomena cannot occur under socialism where social production serves the interests of man and operates for his benefit. To Soviet society, economic crisis, unemployment and inflation are total strangers and therefore, the question of their shattering people's lives does not arise at all.

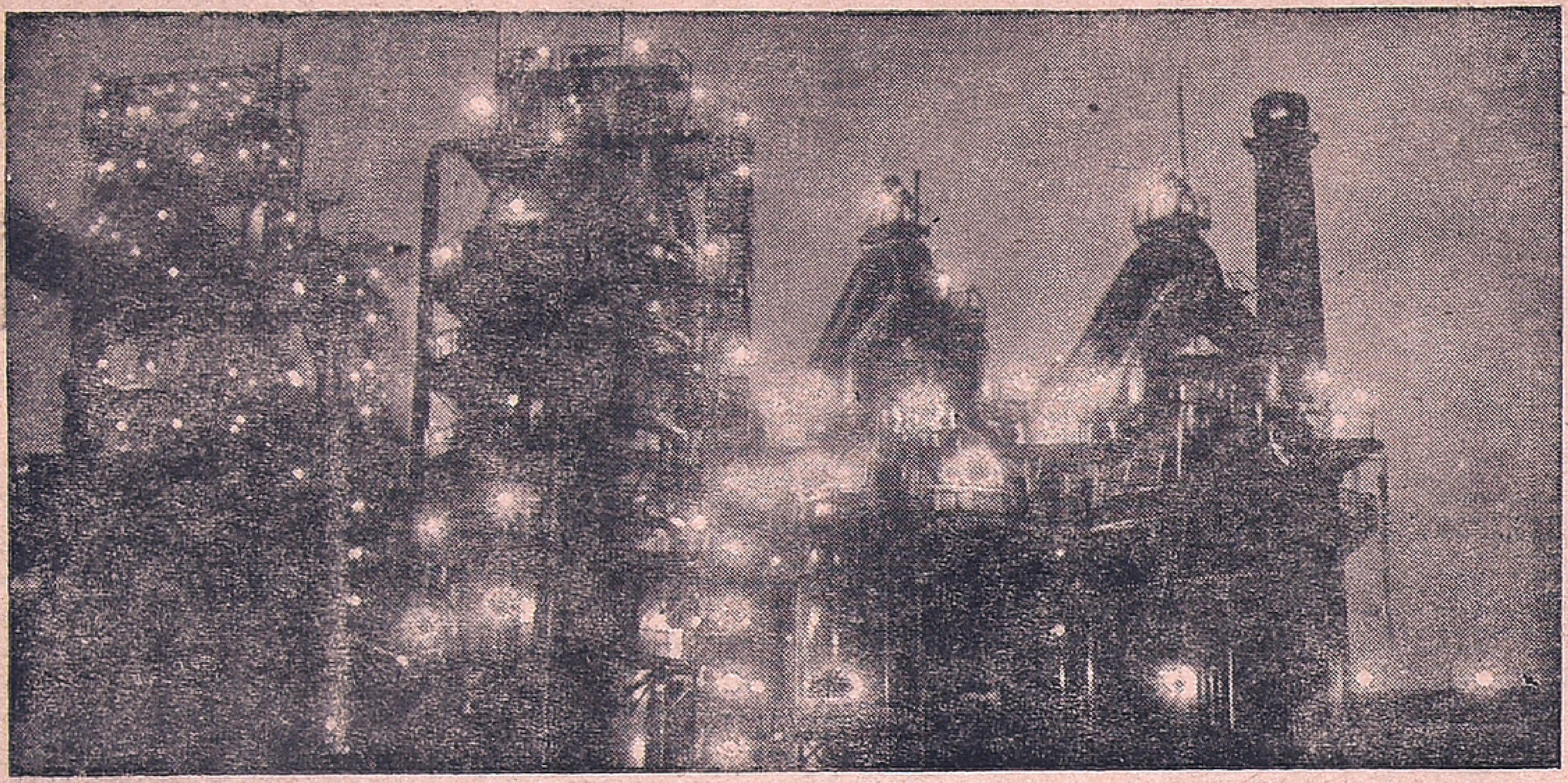
(More pictures on last cover)



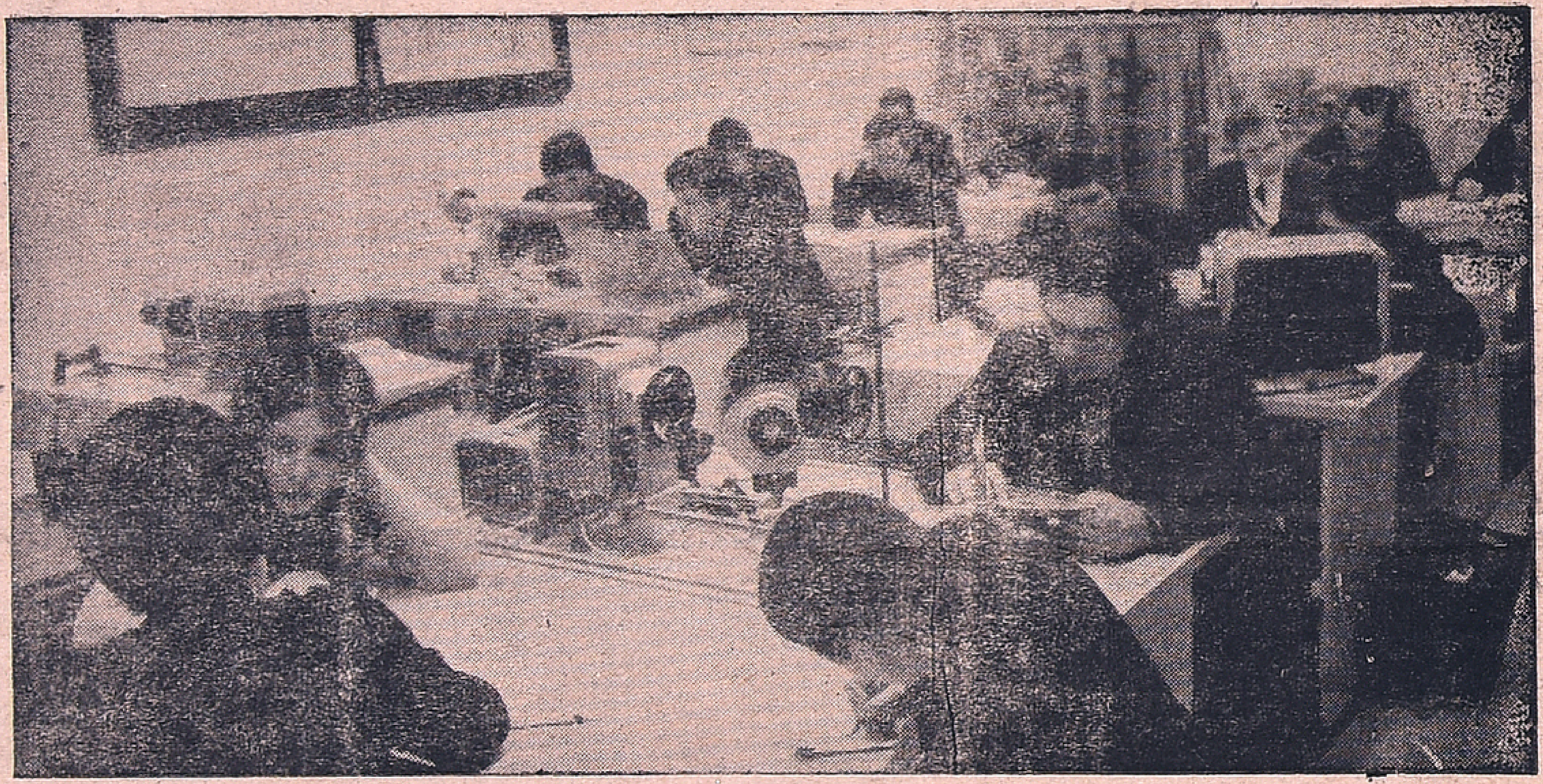
The giant Nurek Hydro-power station is being constructed on the river Vakhsh in Tajikistan



The construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway Trunk line is in full swing. Pre-assembled part of railway track are put in place with the help of a crane



Novolipetsk Steel Plant is one of the largest in the USSR



Many young workers in the town of Naberezhnye Chelny study during evenings at the local branch of the Kazan construction Engineering Institute

Cotton-picking in one of the farms of Uzbekistan

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